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COLLECTION

OF

Important TRACTS,

Relating to

The Present WAR in *Italy*,

And particularly to the

R-----n in *Corfica*, fomented by
the Court of T--r-n, and support-
ed by E-g--d:

To which is Prefix'd,

A PRÆATORY DISCOURSE ex-
plaining the Whole, and shewing that
the present Broils of *Italy*, and our vast
Expence in Consequence of them, to be
chiefly owing to the Errors of our late
Ministry.

L O N D O N:

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

III. 2nd ed. 1911.



THE EDITOR'S PREFACE

THE World generally imputes the present War in *Italy* to the Ambition of the present Queen of *Spain*; and it will always appear in this Light to those who look no farther back than the Commencement of it. But for my Part, who endeavour to explore Causes by their Effects, it seems evident to me, that, not only its Beginning but Continuance, to be primarily owing either to the Stupidity or Treachery of *English* Ministers.

Her Catholick Majesty is universally tax'd with being of a restless, ambitious Disposition; and she may be so. But if ever Ambition was excusable, it must be in such a Mother as the Queen of *Spain*, who has no Chance but during the precarious Life of her Consort, of being able to make a suitable Provision for her Children. But this very Disposition of that Princess, is the strongest Argument that can possibly

be in Disfavour of our late Ministers, with regard to *Italy*.

If the Ministers of the late Reign were ignorant of her Catholick Majesty's ambitious Disposition, her great Influence over the King her Husband, and the immediate and separate Interest of her own Family, they were unfit for the high Stations they fill'd; and if they were not, they were undeserving of the Confidence of the Prince and the Trust reposed in them by the People, whose Servants they were as well as the King's. We cannot acquit them of Stupidity, if they did not see the Consequences of innovating the Treaty of *Utrecht*, which cut off for ever the House of *Bourbon* from having any Views on *Italy*, by stripping the *Spanish* Branch of it of all Pretensions and Footing there: And if they did perceive those Consequences, which tho' distant were evident, they cannot be acquitted of Treachery for opening such an Inlet into *Italy* to the Court of *Spain*, as was stipulated by those unmeaning Treaties which secured the eventual Succession of *Don Carlos*, the present King of the *Sicilies*.

Here was the Source of all the Broils of *Italy* from the Year 1716, down to the present. The Quadruple Alliance, and afterwards the ever memorable Treaty of
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Seville, as they open'd the Gate to *Spain*, may with the strictest Propriety, be said to have occasioned the late and present Confusions in that Part of the Continent, the injurious Interruption of our Trade thither, and our immense Expence in support of our Allies there.

The Queen of *Spain* might have a constant Eye to *Italy* in procuring Settlements for her Sons, and might think the Time of the late Emperor of the House of *Austria's* Death, a favourable Conjuncture for perpetrating her Design; but had not her eldest Son been settled at *Naples*, she could form no Hopes of Success, and consequently would have left *Italy* in Peace. Therefore, as has been said, the present *Italian* Wars may justly be ascribed to the Errors of our *English* Ministers, since the Accession, who so much plumed themselves upon correcting those of their Predecessors. But in truth, they have shewn themselves to be mere Tinkers in Politics, who, instead of rectifying pretended slight Mistakes, have committed real and essential ones.

If it be true, which I think can't be contested, that the present War in *Italy* owes its *Rise* to Treaties antecedent to it, Treaties negociated by our *English* Ministers, I will be bold to say that it owes
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its *Continuance* no less to a later *Treaty* conducted and concluded by one who passed for our ablest Statesman, and while he was in the Zenith of Power and Confidence. Happy had it been for his bleeding Country, if he had never been intrusted with the Helm of State! Happy had it been for her, if the Public, from a Credulity natural to *Englishmen*, had not thought better of him than he deserved on the Score of either Integrity or Wisdom!

Our ill Fortune and the War with *Spain* commenced together; and the Negociator at *Worms*, push'd us no less into that ruinous War, tho' then out of Power, than he did afterwards, while he governed, into the present unsuccessful War with *France*. Thus may we justly impute all our own Difficulties and Expences for a Series of Years; and the present perplex'd and melancholy Situation of our best Allies, the *Dutch*, to the false Policy of that single Minister, who by the Tenth Article of the Treaty of *Worms*, in *September* 1743, had wantonly and unjustly forc'd a pacific *State* to join our Enemies, in its own Defence, and by that Means endanger'd our Allies in *Italy*, and spun out the War there till now.

'Tis true that *Spain* had found Means, by luring or bullying our Court, by Means
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of a certain *Neutrality* for *Hanover* in 1742, to kindle a War in *Italy*. But her ill Success proved evidently, that she might bury her Subjects and Treasures in that distant Country, but could never hope to succeed there while *England* commanded in the *Mediterranean*, and gave moreover a pecuniary Support to the King of *Sardinia*, unless the Republick of *Genoa* should be provoked, and driven to join the House of *Bourbon* with its whole Force.

'Tis hard to guess what could have induced an *English* Minister to agree to a Concession in favour of the House of *Savoy*, which he could not but foresee would inevitably oblige the *Genoese* to have Recourse to the Protection of *France* and *Spain*. And I cannot help thinking but he had it more in his View to prolong the War, by Means of that irritated People, than to gratify the King of *Sardinia*; it being certain that this Prince, who, in the poor Plight *France* was in after the Action at *Dettlingen*, could have no View to an Alliance with the House of *Bourbon*, and therefore must and would have been contented with what we procured for him of the Court of *Vienna*, without filling his Head with an imaginary Possession of the *Marquisate of Final*.

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His *Sardinian* Majesty, who so thoroughly understands and improves the Interest of his Family, might wish for any colourable Pretext to attack the *Genoese*, at whose Expence he had already enlarged his Dominions. But surely, as it could not be the Interest of *England* to weaken, much less destroy an innocent pacifick Republick that had always cherished and cultivated her Friendship, an *English* Minister must have had some *Secret Reason* for humouring and indulging the Ambition of that Prince. And what could that *Secret Reason* be, unless, that by forcing the *Genoese* into the Arms of *France* and *Spain*, the War might take a new Turn, and by that Means be continued. The Consequence shews the Rectitude of this Suggestion, it being manifest that the Prolongation of the *Italian* War has been solely owing to the subsequent Alliance of the State of *Genoa* with the different Sovereigns of the House of *Bourbon*.

The Article of the Treaty of *Worms* which affected the *Genoese* was the Tenth; and it was so notoriously unjust, not to say iniquitous, that I should wonder if it had not been received with Indignation by the whole People here at Home, as it had been by all *Europe* besides. It was so universally detested, that the Negotiator, tho' naturally

turally daring and adventurous, never durst venture to have the Treaty discussed or approved in Parliament. Yet for all this the Treaty still subsists, and a deaf Ear has been constantly turn'd to the supplicating Remonstrances of the aggrieved Republick of *Genoa* for Redress.

I have often wondered why such of our Ministry as had no hand in the Treaty of *Worms*, should so far have lost View of common Justice, as not to be more attentive to the Memorials of the Republick of *Genoa*, in regard to the 10th Article of it. We are authentically informed by the Republick in one of the Tracts annex'd, that these Remonstrances were constant for eighteen Months after the signing of the Treaty, not only at our Court, but those of *Vienna* and *Turin*. Nor can any other Reason be assign'd for so inexcusable an Inattention, but the great Influence of the *Negotiator*, who had still the Power to support his own Measures, how repugnant soever to the Rules of common Equity and the Interest of his Country.

The Patience of the Republick being thus worn out, it was but natural for her to endeavour securing the fairest of her Dominions by an Alliance which we fatally forced her to seek. And even by this so necessary an Alliance, she engaged
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herself but as an *Auxiliary* to supply a certain Corps of Troops and a Train of Artillery. Yet how has that injured Republick been treated for a Measure which she was forced into by the most flagrant Injustice that ever was perpetrated by publick Compact? She had her Ships taken, her Towns bombarded and destroyed; and which is more aggravating and extraordinary, a Rebellion fomented and supported in her Dominions.

Will it be believed in After-ages, that a blameless, venerable Republic had been thus treated by the boasting Friends and Patrons of publick Liberty, at the same Time that they themselves acted but in Quality of Auxiliaries to the King of *Sardinia*? Will it be believed that *Britain* did support a Rebellion in the Island of *Corfica*, to punish the *Genoese* for sheltering themselves from *British* Injustice, at the the Time she was calling for Help to suppress one in her own Bowels? *France* acts in *Italy* but as Auxiliary to *Spain*, the *Dutch* have acted all along during the Course of the present War, but as Auxiliary to the Queen of *Hungary*, and even to us here at Home; nay, we ourselves aided the Queen of *Hungary*, till the Declaration of the War with *France*; but in Quality of Auxiliary; yet the innocent Republick of *Genoa* must

must not have the Liberty of an independent Sovereign State. She must be crush'd for a Measure which other Powers take with Impunity; for a Measure she was forced into by a flagitious Treaty, and by a constant Neglect of her Remonstrances for a Year and a half after its Ratification.

Good Heaven! how fertile has our Age and Soil been in contradictory and vague and unmeaning Expedients! We affect to be thought the Bulwarks of publick Freedom, and have spent, as we would have it believed, above three hundred Millions in less than half a Century in Defence of Liberty, yet are the first to oppress a free People, whom we ourselves have wantonly and unjustly driven to the Brink of Despair. We have already paid the King of *Sardinia* near a Million, and it cost us twice as much at least in the Maintenance of our Fleet for his Protection. And for what? Why, to preserve that Prince from the Yoke of *France*, to preserve him free. A glorious Motive, and well worthy a brave and free People. But was it our Design to enslave others, in order to preserve the Freedom of his *Sardinian* Majesty? Surely no *English* Breast could harbour so inglorious a Thought? Shall we be the Instruments of the Fall of a venerable, injured, free Republick, to gratify the Vanity,

nity, Ambition or Resentment of a Prince; who was lately in close Alliance with the House of *Bourbon*, who may be so again, and will, as often as he finds his Account in it?

Has not the House of *Savoy* invariably had her Eye to her own Interest at all Times and upon all Occasions? Has not that Family aggrandized itself by Self-interested Maxims, in our own Memory? How else, but by strictly adhering to such Maxims, are they sprouted up all of a sudden from being petty Lords, to the high and exalted Rank they hold at present? Was not a private separate Treaty negotiated and even perfected, this very Winter, between the Court of *Turin* and *Versailles*, which would have been carried into Execution if *Spain* had not interposed? And that which sets the Genius of this Self-interested Court in its true Light is, that she went into this delusive, clandestine Measure, when we stood most in need of her Sincerity, and she could best secure herself against the House of *Bourbon*.

The King of *Sardinia* is a gallant Prince, and as such and an Ally, I hold him in high Esteem. I think he has a Right to our Protection, as his Situation enables him to be a Check upon the common Enemy; besides, the Blood of our Kings which runs
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in his Veins, gives him some Title to our Favour and Benevolence: But as highly as that Prince may deserve of us, I should be sorry he could influence us to commit an Injustice; I should be sorry we should bend to his Arts so far as to wound the Honour of our Nation, in order to gratify either his Resentment or Ambition.

I fear we have done both, or at least intended it. To gratify the Ambition of his *Sardinian* Majesty we have agreed by the Treaty of *Worms* to pay no less a Sum than 300,000 *l. Sterl.* in order to procure him the Marquisate of *Final*, which had been fairly purchased thirty Years before of the late Emperor *Charles VI.* the rightful Owner, by the Republick of *Genoa*. And this we did, knowing that we had ourselves solemnly guarantied the said Purchase to the Buyer. Thus far we went to satiate the Ambition of our Ally; but we went farther to gratify his Resentment. We employed our naval Force to burn and destroy the Sea Coast of a People whom he is pleased to think ill of, only for having secured themselves against his Ambition, and for not yielding to him a Port which he wanted, but which, in his Hands, would be their Undoing.

This is a fair and true State of the Differences between his *Sardinian* Majesty and the

the Republick of *Genoa*, and of those between *England* and that State. Let the World then judge of the Justice of that Prince in fomenting a Rebellion among the Subjects of the Republick, and of the Justice and Honour of *England* in supporting such unjustifiable Measures.

I am ready to acquit our present Ministers of the late injurious, I might say cruel Treatment of the Republick of *Genoa*, for having allied with powerful Princes for her own Defence; for having entered into Contracts to which she necessarily was forced by the Allies of *Worms*. The Blow was struck in Effect by the late Minister, tho' not felt by the *Genoese* till lately. The Negotiator at *Worms*, while he held the Rudder of State, procured the Court of *Turin* an absolute Power over our Fleets in the *Italian* Seas, which I am to suppose has not ever since been thought adviseable to be recalled. And thus, I will hope, it happens that our present Set of Ministers are not accountable for the late Injuries done to the Republick of *Genoa* by our Ships of War, which seem to reflect so great Dishonour on the *English* Nation.

I can't persuade myself that Ministers who have not hitherto advised or directed the Bombardment and Destruction of the Towns on the Coast of *France*, the com-
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mon Enemy, would direct that of those belonging to a neutral Republick who had always sought the Esteem and Friendship of *England*, and who had arduously, for eighteen Months after signing the Treaty of *Worms*, intreated of us to be redressed, that she might not be obliged to have Recourse to other Powers. For this Reason, I say, I hope we may exonerate our present Statesmen of a *Measure*, which seems to have no other Intent or Meaning than gratifying the Resentment of a Prince who will be no longer our Friend than he finds his Account in being so; but which I fear will be an indelible Reflection on the *Justice*, the *Honour*, and even the *Wisdom* of the *English* Nation. It is inconsistent with the Policy of *England* to exasperate a State which has more and better Seamen than all the rest of *Italy*; which has heretofore made a Figure at Sea, and may again, if encouraged and supported by the Wealth of *France* and *Spain*.

It was solely my Concern for the Honour and Interest of my Country, both which I think so nearly affected by the bombarding of the Coast of *Genoa*, and the supporting the Rebellion in *Corfica*, that induced me to publish this Collection of Tracts wrote by both Parties. Some of them I found ready to my Hand in our
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News-Papers, and others I have been at the Pains of translating for the Ease of those who do not understand foreign Languages.

The unbiassed *English* Reader will judge for himself; but I assure myself he will be of Opinion with me, that it is never too late to retract when a People have been in the wrong. If our Conduct towards the *Genoese* has been unjust and imprudent on our Side, and injurious to them, it is Time to alter it. But if it be justifiable, why does not some Ministerial Champion stand forth to prove it such? No, our Partiality to the Court of *Turin*, being as unjustifiable as it is unparalleled, it admits of neither Palliative nor Excuse. We are ashamed of what has been done, yet have not the Grace to desist or retract. Piteous Dilemma, to which we are driven by the unmeaning Politicks of the late Minister!

A COL.

A
COLLECTION
OF
IMPORTANT TRACTS, &c.

TURIN, Jan. 9, 1746.



HE King having thought fit to grant his Protection to the People of the Island of *Corfica*, his Majesty has publish'd the following Edict, in Form of a Manifesto, containing the Reasons that have determin'd him to take that Step, dated the 2d of *October* last.

CHARLES EMANUEL, by the Grace of God, King of *Sardinia*, of *Cyprus*, and of *Jerusalem*, Duke of *Savoy*, &c. &c. &c.

The People of the Island of *Corfica* have represented to us, by Colonel Count *Dominick Rivarola*, and by the Captains *Paul Francis Sarri* and *Angelo Francis de Bonis*, of the same Nation and actually in our Service, that they had been lately oblig'd to take up Arms, in order to withdraw themselves from under the Dominion of the Republick of *Genoa*, who trampling under Foot the
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Laws of Humanity and Justice, and acting against the Faith of the most solemn Treaties, as well as in Contempt of the Guaranty of the late Emperor *Charles* the VIth, and the Protection of the Most Christian King, did not cease treating them in a tyrannical Manner, and does still continue to exercise such harsh Usage towards them, as cannot but tend to the total Destruction of that unfortunate Nation.

Those People did beseech us, at the same Time, to grant them our Royal Protection, and to obtain for them that of her Majesty the Empress Queen of *Hungary* and *Bobemia*, as also that of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, our Allies. We felt ourselves so much the more inclin'd to do it, as the whole World is acquainted with the unfair Proceedings of that Republick towards us and our Allies, whom she has affronted and abused in the most sensible Manner since the Commencement of this War, in favouring and assisting our Enemies, whilst, on the other Hand, she made the strongest Protestations to persuade us, that her Intention was to observe a strict Neutrality.

It was after such Protestations, that she declar'd openly for them, and assisted them with her Troops and her Artillery; charm'd, no doubt, with finding that Opportunity to make us feel the Effects of the secret Hatred

Hatred she bears to our Royal House, and gratify the Jealousy which the Increase of our Power has all along given her. Such just Motives of Disgust authorize us to lay hold of the present Opportunity, in order to pay her in her own Coin.

Touched besides with true Compassion at the deplorable Condition of the Island of *Corfica* under the Government of the Republick of *Genoa*, and excited by her unjust Proceedings towards us, to take Vengeance for her Conduct in joining our Enemies, we have resolv'd to grant, as we do grant by these Presents, our Royal Protection and Assistance to the said People of *Corfica*: In Consequence whereof, we engage to furnish them with all the Assistance that lies in our Power: We assure them that we will use our utmost Endeavours to engage the Powers in Alliance with us to protect and assist that People in the War they have undertaken, in order to free themselves from a tyrannical Yoke: And we don't doubt but that being sensible of their just Reasons, they will also be moved therewith, and disposed to protect and support them, not only in the Course of this War, but likewise at the Conclusion of a Peace, which we constantly beg of the Almighty, and hope for from his Divine Goodness. In the mean Time, 'till he shall please to grant our

Petitions, we assure the People of *Corfica*, that in the Treaties to be concluded, we will take the greatest Care to render their Condition happy, and make them enjoy a lasting Tranquillity; and that we never will suffer them to be exposed to the Resentment of the Republick of *Genoa*.

In Witness whereof, we have dispatch'd these Presents, sign'd with our own Hand, seal'd with our Royal Seal, and counter-sign'd by the Marquess *de Gorseigno*, our Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

Sign'd,
And underneath,

CHARLES EMANUEL.

CARRETTO DI GORSEIGNO.

REMARKS ON LETTERS PATENTS,
or MANIFESTO, attributed to the
Court of *Turin*, and dated at the
Camp of *Casal* the 2d of *October*,
1745, for encouraging a Revolt in
the Kingdom of *Corfica*, &c.

By a NOBLEMAN of that Kingdom.

HAVING received from *Bastia*, about the latter End of last *October*, a Copy of an Edict in the Form of
Letters

Letters Patent bearing Date the 2d of *October* 1745, and but a little Time before published in this Kingdom under the Sanction of his *Sardinian* Majesty's Name; my Curiosity to read it was by so much the greater, by how much the Subject which I was informed it handled seemed to me so interesting. But how great was my Surprise, when instead of meeting with a Writing some way correspondent with the Dignity of the revered Name to which it is attributed, I found a Series of fallacious Promises, and a Contexture of groundless Assertions, cloathed in a Stile altogether new and unusual among Sovereigns!

I soon made a Judgment of it, very natural for any to form, who is tho' but indifferently versed in publick Affairs, *viz.* That a Paper in such a Diction could never come from the Secretary's Office of any *European* Court; but was rather invented and written by some whimsical, turbulent Spirit, blinded by Passion, and maliciously designing to affront the King of *Sardinia*; and thus more easily to abuse the Credulity of the Unwary.

From whence, as I am not only well versed in the Affairs of my own Country,
but

but well acquainted with those of the most serene Government of *Genoa*, I clearly saw the Artifice and Delusion concealed in those Letters: But as I was then, in Concert with a Number of my Friends, engaged in Plans, and the carrying into Execution several Measures laid down for the Good of our Country, and the Service of our most Serene Prince, I could not, as soon as I desired, commit my Thoughts to writing.

However, as I have a little more Convenience and Leisure, I cannot better employ the Time, than by imparting to my Fellow-Citizens some Remarks which I have made on the aforesaid Letters Patent; and I do it with greater Willingness, as I now find that the People on the other side of the Mountains, and in other Parts of the Kingdom, give us the most laudable Proofs of their Loyalty to the Republick and of a glorious Constancy; and as the Inhabitants of *Bastia* have lately, with great Bravery, shaken off the Yoke of Tyranny under which the Cruelty and rapacious Avarice of the Authors of new Com-motions made them groan. I also flatter myself, that the rest of my Countrymen, when they more plainly discover all the Illusions and insidious Arts employed to de-

deceive them, will copy after so worthy and so excellent an Example.

The Substance of the said Paper may be reduced to three principal Heads. The first exaggerates the pretended Wrongs which the K. of *Sardinia* has suffer'd by the Republick to authorize the Design of doing her Damage. The second sets forth the imaginary Recourse and suppositious Grievances of the *Corficans*, to give Colour to an unheard-of Resolution to foment the Rebellion. The third and last, to blind them to the Dangers and Damage to which new Commotions must expose them, promise that People Succour and Protection. I will speak to these three Points in the Order I have stated them; but without the least Deviation from that Respect and Reverence which are due to his *Sardinian* Majesty; far from copying the unbecoming Terms and Dictions, of which the Author has not been sparing with regard to the Republick.

It is laid down in the said Paper as an incontestable Fact, that our most serene Prince during the Course of the present War has favoured the Enemies of the King of *Sardinia*, by giving them the most partial Assistance; and as 'tis there said, at the very Time that a perfect Neutrality was pretended.

I can-

I cannot forbear previously asking the Author of this Paper in what Degree of Obscurity has he lived? or, in what remote Part of the World has he been, during the present War? I cannot figure to myself, that any Man in publick Life would advance Assertions which any one can so easily refute.

But even the Court of *Turin* will, with regard to this Charge, give an honourable Testimony of its Falsity. They know how incontestably great were the Proofs given by the Republick of an impartial Conduct to the Powers at War, and also the particular Regard had for his *Sardinian* Majesty and his Allies, not only in the Times previous to the Treaty of *Worms*, but even in those subsequent to it, and even to that of the Republick's concerting with the Crowns of *Spain*, *France*, and *Naples*.

Neither can that Court in particular be Strangers to the Number of Times the Republick granted the Passage thro' her Territories of all Sorts and Quantities of Provisions and Ammunitions, as Lead, Cloathing, Fuzils and other Arms: And farther, they cannot forget that all the Coasts and Ports of *Liguria* have been indiscriminately open to the free Trade of all Nations, to the harbouring the whole *British* Fleet,
to

to the providing them Provisions, Tackling and Stores for War, in their greatest Exigencies; and especially after the late Fight on the Coast of *Provence*.

The said Court cannot but remember, with what Readiness and Sincerity the Republick granted the repeated Passage of the *Austrian* and *Piedmontese* Troops; among others, that which she granted after their Retreat from their Entrenchments of *Villa Franca*, and when *Cuneo* was besieged; that is to say, in the very Times that the recent Injustice of the Treaty of *Worms*, which not only would have justified a different Conduct, but also the introducing the *Austro-Sardinian* Armies into their States, gave rational Grounds of Suspicion and Jealousy to the Republick. And lastly, the said Court well knows, that these very kind Indulgencies were continued by the most Serene Government, even when his *Sardinian* Majesty prohibited the Exportation of all Sorts of Provisions with which the States of *Genoa* used commonly to be furnished from his Kingdom.

A Conduct, which by so much the more causes Admiration in the Republick, as this her incessant Impartiality did not prevent her being exposed to the greatest Troubles: Being among others notorious, the Danger of manifest Outrages, to which

her Capital was exposed in 1743, when the *British* Squadron, on account of a Train of Artillery and other Ammunitions belonging to the Court of *Spain* arrived in her Ports. It is equally well known, that when the last Year the *Piedmontese* Troops and Militia enter'd the Territories of *Genoa* in Appearance as Friends, got into the fenced City of *Ventimiglia*, and there burnt and destroy'd the Provisions and Magazines that were by Accident there, on the Account of the most Christian King. Facts which, by how much more they demonstrate the untainted Honour of our Prince, in a most religious Neutrality, do by so much more prove, that on him less than any other ought to be fixt the Stain of its being dissembled.

The Author of the Manifesto takes upon him, after this, to tax the Republick, which having joined a Part of her Troops and Artillery to those of the *Sardinian* King's Enemies, but entirely forgets the forcible and most just Motives which compell'd her to a Procedure become necessary to her own Preservation, to the Defence of her States, and Security of her Liberty.

All *Europe* are sufficiently acquainted with the dreadful Spoil propos'd against the Republick in the Treaty of *Worms*, in which,

which, among other Things, the Design of giving up the Marquisate of *Final* to the King of *Sardinia*, was establish'd; a Marquisate which is one of the most essential Members of her Dominions, which was purchased of, and by the strongest Title of Vendition made over to her by the Emperor *Charles* the VIth, and guaranteed by the most venerable Powers in the Treaty of 1718, named the *Quadruple Alliance*, and in the succeeding Treaty of *Vienna*, 1725.

To these Particulars there is even a Necessity to add, that dismembering a Province of such Importance to the Republick, wou'd not only draw upon her the most enormous Wrongs and Injuries; not only expose her to the infallible Loss (by that of her Trade) of her chief Resource for her Preservation, and of her Treasures; but farther brought her into the evident Danger of seeing the better Part of her Territories little by little fall under the rapid Conquests of a too powerful Neighbour.

As the Importance of these weighty Reasons, join'd to the galling Reflection on the Injustice done the Republick, in the spoiling her of five Boroughs by the Preliminaries of *Vienna*, put her under a Necessity of seriously thinking on the Means

of her Preservation and Indemnity; so her first Care was to employ the most prevailing Interposition, and the most efficacious Representations with the high Contractors of *Worms*, in Hopes that the Court of *Turin* might in a friendly Manner desist from the projected Usurpation:

These Solicitations the Republick made to the said contracting Powers upon the first Advice of what was settled at *Worms*, prosecuted for a Year and a half with incessant Resolution, plainly evince her sincere and positive Determination to no way become a Party in the War of *Italy*, and prove to a Demonstration the Uprightness of her impartial Conduct, which not being as yet changed, notwithstanding the great and bare-faced Wrong done her in the aforesaid Treaty, justly merited that the said Powers wou'd at last vouchsafe to secure to her the required Reparation; but those Powers having always declared a settled and decisive Refusal, they have put her under the Necessity of accepting the Offers made her by their Catholick, most Christian and *Neapolitan* Majesties, who have generously taken upon them to maintain the Justice of her Cause, and to protect her from the imminent Damage, on Condition that she shall furnish the combined

bined Army of *Italy* with a Train of Artillery and a Body of Auxiliary Troops.

Neither did the Republick, while taking this Resolution, forget that superabundant Regard she had for his *Sardinian Majesty*, and which any other Prince would have dispens'd with. On the contrary, she shew'd an Inclination to continue in every thing else, as far as her new Engagement wou'd permit, upon the Foot of her former Neutrality: and it cannot be doubted that her Conduct wou'd have been uniform, if the Court often mention'd had not taken a very different Road, by attacking her Dominions, by imposing Oaths of Allegiance on the Inhabitants bordering on him, and by exciting and promoting the Hostilities committed by the *British Fleet*, which are enough known to the whole World.

The Conduct of the Republick, authorized by such indispenfible Motives, and such her scrupulous Measures, ought not to administer any Pretence to the forced and finifter Interpretations endeavour'd to be given them.

But possibly it was expected, that the most serene Government wou'd tamely submit to the unjust Laws which other Powers were pleas'd to prescribe her: or it was hoped, that she was so weak both in

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the Field and Cabinet, that she cou'd not avert the fatal Blow design'd her.

The Author of the said Paper having convinced us of his thorough Ignorance of the most notorious Transactions, takes upon him to guess at the most hidden Sentiments in the Hearts of Princes, and gives us to know, the Republick bears an inveterate Hate to the Royal House of *Savoy*, and has long foster'd an Envy to his Increase of Power.

I am very sensible that even according to the Rules of the most innoxious Policy, no Sovereign can see with an Eye of indifference the unmeasurable Progress of a bordering Power, who ever seeking, and often finding Opportunities to aggrandize himself, vastly overballances the Equilibrium of the other's Weight; from thence we ought not, if the Republick grew jealous of the Accession of Power to the Royal House of *Savoy* within the Compass of the present Age, to charge this as a great Crime in the *Genoesse*, especially when we consider that the Situation of the ancient Possessions and the new Acquisitions of his *Sardinian* Majesty, which by a large Tract of Land incircling the States of the Republick were forming a Chain that might one Day prove fatal to her Liberties; and if we again consider the too well known Maxim
of

of the *Sardinian* Ministry, to employ every Mean to open an ample Road for Trade, and a Communication with the Sea to *Piedmont*, a Maxim which by the present Partition of the respective Dominion was inseparable from the Usurpation of that of the Republick.

But these very Considerations are exactly what give the greatest Encomia to the Moderation of our most Serene Prince, as he might have often had proper Opportunities, he has ever kept to the System of an exact impartial Neutrality, amidst the many Vicissitudes of the last War; and in the present, did not draw the Sword, till the indispensable Necessity of Self-defence compelled him.

But after all, if our Author had been pleased in some Measure to have supported what he asserts *gratis*, I should have been desirous enough to be informed on what he grounds his Conclusions or Conjectures of Hate and imaginary Envy.

Do they possibly arise from the Republick's earnest Desire of living good Neighbours with the King of *Sardinia*, of which she gave Proof on every Occasion? or possibly from that Readiness with which she has condescended to friendly Compositions even to her own Prejudice, of the many Differences which the Vicinity of the two
States,

States, but much more the subtle Arts of the *Piedmontese* Ministers have from Time to Time occasioned? perhaps from the Capital Sums which the City of *Genoa* has furnished to *Piedmont* in her urgent Wants; or else from the many other Marks of a sincere Attachment which the Republick has industriously given the King of *Sardinia* on every Opportunity offered?

Even the Court of *Turin* has sufficiently demonstrated how well satisfied they were of the generous Sentiments of the Republick, when in the first Years of the present Century the Princes of the House of *Savoy*, their Capital being besieged, were obliged to withdraw, and it being a Question to what foreign State the whole Royal Family might be entrusted, the Republick was preferred as a Sovereign on whose good Faith they could securely depend: And the Conduct the most serene Government then observed, and in many other Occasions, thoroughly evince what were their Inclinations; and what their unchangeable Attention to that Monarch, on whose Account it is now undertaken to tax them with inveterate Hatred.

Since the Subject itself invites us to it, let us now examine for a Moment how contrary have been the Maxims and Measures

fures of the said Court with regard to the Republick.

I will not here take Notice of two Conspiracies of the last Century, or the secret Machinations then set on foot.

I shall not mention the many Insults on the Jurisdiction of the bordering Territories, or the chimerical Rights which they so industriously endeavoured to extend over the most undoubted Possessions of the Republick.

The very Projects of the League of *Susa*, and the History of the Wars the most serene Government sustained in 1625, and 1672, are alone sufficient to fully demonstrate what have been the constant Views of that Court, which one while under Pretence of invading the Marquisate of *Succarello*; in Fact predestined to usurp the whole Dominion of the Republick; at another, under the Appearance of other Designs, it had schemed the Surprise of the Castle and City of *Savona*, in a Time of entire Peace. Our Fathers yet remember the Truth of these last Facts, and have often mentioned to us the Honour our Nation gain'd by that singular Diligence and Zeal with which she ran to serve the Republick, and by many Engagements in which the *Piedmontese* Forces were made

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sensible of the whole Weight of the *Corfi-*
can Arms.

If we turn our Eyes upon recent Actions of our own Time, the only fore-mention'd Incident of the Usurpations obtained in the Preliminaries of *Vienna*, and of those projected in the Contract of *Worms*, very justly dispenses with every farther Proof.

Now it being an incontestable Rule, that Hatred and Envy between Princes are positively declared by the Measures they enter into to seize upon the Dominions, and violate the Rights of each other: I will from hence leave every unprejudiced Man to judge, whether the Court of *Turin* or the Republick would, this Rule being admitted, have the greater Cause of Complaint.

We now proceed to consider the other Part of the said pretended Letters Patent, in which it is averred, that the *Corficans* apply'd to the King of *Sardinia*, by the Means of *Dominick Rivarola*, *Francis Sarri*, and *Angelo de Bonis*, and by them begged the Protection of his *Sardinian* Majesty, and of his Allies; representing the Necessity they were under of again rising up against the Republick, it having violated the Faith of the preceding Guaranties, and still carried on the most cruel Treatment towards them.

I am

I am certain that every true Patriot of *Corfica*, who has read the outrageous Terms in which this Paragraph is written, and at the same Time reflects how distant the Calumnies are from the least Appearance of the Truth, which are thereby fix'd on our Prince, and even upon our selves, must have resented them with that Astonishment and Indignation which they merit.

In the first Place, how great is the Injustice done to our Nation, in supposing, that in few Months after having accepted with the unanimous Consent of the Districts of the Kingdom, the gracious Concessions lately published by the Republick, we should so soon, without Provocation, resolve on a new Insurrection, and impiously break the Faith of the late Oaths by us renewed?

And in reality the whole Island can bear Witness, that notwithstanding the well-known *Dominick Rivarola* had undertaken, by divers Means, to debauch the Loyalty of some Part of the Kingdom, from the Time he was rais'd to disgrace the Rank of a Colonel in the King of *Sardinia's* Army, yet did *Corfica* enjoy an undisturb'd Calm, till last *October*, when the same *Rivarola* returning, by false Representations which he dispersed, and perfidious secret Machinations which he and some of his

Adherents set on foot, he at length succeeded in deceiving the Weakness of some, and in stirring up the wicked Designs of others, who thro' private Interest, Views of Extortion, and a Desire with Impunity to give a loose to their iniquitous Passions, entered into his perverse Projects.

I can plainly discover the subtle Artifice which is cloak'd over the false Supposition of our pretended Application; for as on the one hand putting in Use every seductive Mean to bring the *Corficans* into a Rebellion, will not be acknowledged, so on the other, in some Measure, to give Colour to a Procedure so loudly condemned by all the Laws of Nations, even among declared Enemies; it was therefore designed to turn the Tables, and throw upon us the Infamy of a fresh Revolt, and fix on us the Stain of an actual Application, which in our present Circumstances must have dishonoured us in the Opinion of latest Posterity.

But luckily, the Imposition bears such Marks of Improbability, that no Man in his Senses can give it Credit.

Whoever is, tho' but little acquainted with *Corfica*, and knows what a Number of Subjects it contains, distinguished by their Integrity, by their considerable Estates, by the Weight of their Relations, and for many

many other Regards, he certainly can never be induced to believe, that it should once enter into our Thoughts to make Choice of such Representatives in an Affair of so great Consequence, as is either *Dominick Rivarola*, (well known for his Infamy, who was turned out of his Post of Vice-Consul of *Spain* in *Bastia*, for having vilely robbed the Prince, while he was employed in certain Customs, and for the Baseness of his most abominable Behaviour,) or a *Sarri*, or a *De Bonis*, Persons whose Names are altogether unknown, and of the most obscure Characters.

It is not less incredible that we should make Choice of the King of *Sardinia* as the Judge of our Recourse, and Protector of our pretended Grievances; a Prince, who not to mention many other Considerations, never had, by no Title can or ought to have, any Concern in the Affairs of our Kingdom.

But what is of greater Importance than any thing else, can it be said that we had the least apparent Pretence, or even a Shadow of Justice to take up Arms against our Prince?

It is pretended, that the Republick has violated the Guaranty of the Emperor *Charles* the VI. and of the most *Christian* King.

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We will not ask if the Imperial and *French* Courts have committed the Charge of maintaining their Contracts to that of *Turin*, or whether it appertains to thrust themselves in as Judges in these Quarrels.

Besides, we must take no Notice of an Article which wou'd be too prejudicial to us, and which results from the express Conditions contain'd in the Guaranty, in which it establish'd that we shall forfeit all Advantage by it, every time we relapse into Rebellion, and do not behave as becomes loyal Subjects.

But with what Front can any one debit the Calumny thrown out by this Author, since none are ignorant that in the Year 1742 and that of 1744, the Republick made us two very ample Concessions, by which, not only the aforesaid Guaranties were confirmed, but by his unwearied Clemency, our Prince extended them to other acts of Grace, and to those advantageous Regulations which might contribute to the good Government of the Island, and to the satisfying our reasonable Requests.

These Concessions are decent, notorious, indisputable, and the printed Copies of them are deposited in every Tribunal of the Kingdom; and 'tis known to all *Corfica*, that they are not only fully observed, but were publish'd only some Months before

fore the Time in which it is pretended that our Countrymen cryed out against the supposed Violation of the aforesaid Guaranty.

We may gather from the Testimony of these Facts how untruly it has been averr'd, with the Intention to blast our Reputation, ruin our Estates and destroy our Lives, that the Republick has continued to treat us in the most severe Manner: Terms by so much the more strong and injurious, by how much they are obliged to supply the Deficiencies of Truth, by the Clamour of Invectives.

Tho' I think it superfluous to enumerate all the Instances of that paternal Affection we have so long experienc'd from our Prince, as the Favours he has granted us ought to be impress'd in the grateful Minds of all my Countrymen as deeply as in mine; however I cannot forbear pointing out some of those which exactly correspond with the generous Edict of 1744, and more fully refute the alleged Imposition.

The Republick in the aforesaid Year generously sign'd our Pardon, and forgave the Taxes which had not been paid in the Course of the Year 1743; they abolish'd the ancient Tax for bearing Arms, diminish'd with considerable Loss to their Treasury the particular Revenues of the Provinces

vinces of *Balagna* and *Nebbio*, and the General of all the Districts of the Kingdom; tho' all these Revenues were of no greater Charge to the whole Island, nor of a greater Profit to the Republick, than of a small Sum of 8459:6:1 *Spanish* Pistoles, now reduced to 7129:10:4.

A Sum very short of the Expences the Republick has been and still is at in this Kingdom. She agreed moreover to lay no extraordinary Tax for the future, without the previous Consent of the *Corfican* Nobility, and by their Mean that also of the Districts of the *Island*. She also took a particular Care to procure a virtuous Education of our Youth. She erected a new Order of Nobility; she engaged to use her authoritative and efficacious good Offices with the Holy See, to the End that some of our Bishopricks and all our Church Benefices shou'd be conferred on *Corficans* only, with those other generous Condescensions which are contain'd in the same Edict, over and above those she had previously granted, and were by her specially confirmed.

If this is the Character of a Sovereign who designs to blast the Reputation, ruin the Estates and destroy the Lives of his Subjects, I submit to the Judgment and refer to the Consciences of my Countrymen,

men, even of those who wretchedly seduced by perverse Councils, altho' at this Instant engaged in new Commotions, must notwithstanding be sensible of incessant Remorse for their Rebellion.

It is certain that the royal House of *Savoy* has not set the Republick Examples of so great Lenity in their severe Procedure some Years since against the People of *Mondovi*, who sufficiently shew'd by the exterminating of such a Number of Families, by the Deprivation of their Privileges, and by the hardest Treatments, how severely the Court of *Turin* punishes the Rebellion of it's Subjects.

I have lastly to examine the Bait thrown out to us by the Author of the Manifesto, of Succour and Protection, not only from his *Sardinian* Majesty but also from his Allies, amply extended, not only to the Duration of the present War but to the Circumstances of a future Peace.

But the deceitful Promises by which they undertake in this also to debauch our Loyalty are thoroughly refuted, both by their apparent Incongruity, and the Certainty of Facts which have hitherto happen'd directly contrary.

And in Truth, what Probability can there be, that the Court of *Turin*, so thoroughly taken up in the Search of Re-

sources for her own Support, would or could take upon her also the Affairs of our Kingdom, and support a Rebellion in which could it be believed she would take any Part, it would be so far as corresponds with her present Views, and to the Scheme of giving Diversion to the Forces of the Republick.

If we come to speak of the *British* Court, every one may easily comprehend how much her particular Sentiments are in fact averse from supporting Revolutions of the Subjects of other States, at a Time that she complains so loudly of a Rebellion in her own Dominions.

In like Manner there can be no greater Hopes founded on the Court of *Vienna*, which over and above its well-known and weighty Enterprizes, which in so many different Parts employ her Councils and her Forces, ought moreover in a particular Manner interest herself in the Support of the Obligatory Contract of the Emperor *Charles* the VIth, in the Warranty by him stipulated, all the Conditions of which are, as is afore shewn, faithfully fulfill'd by the most serene Government.

And in reality, after some Months that the Disturbers of the publick Peace succeeded in the seducing some of our People, we have seen that the said Courts have as ill

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corresponded with the Engagement of exhibiting their Assistance, as it was inconsiderately, and without the least Ground for Truth promulgated.

If we do not reckon the Bombardment of *Bastia*, and the subsequent Sufferings of that Capital a particular Succour; if we do, I am well assured that other Cities and Towns of the Kingdom will chearfully dispense with the Experience of so fatal Effects of a like Protection.

Let us now consider on the other hand, the advantageous Situation of the Republick, the just Regard shewn her by the great Powers with which she is united, the Superiority they maintain in the present War, the particular Influence they will have in Treaties of Peace, and the too probable Engagement, in which they have enter'd to preserve to the Republick the due pacifick Possession of this Kingdom, and we shall be thoroughly convinced how greatly it every way behoves us not to deserve the Resentment of our Prince, and to lose no Time in giving him the most unfeigned Testimonies of our Repentance, of our Loyalty, and of our Obedience.

This is the primary View which made me resolve, as much as in me lies, to disabuse my beloved Fellow-Citizens, by exposing

posing to them the Weakness of what is advanced in the aforesaid Manifesto, fully persuading myself, if the Snares are discovered into which the perverse Craftiness of those who hope to lead you, that they may raise their own Fortunes on the Calamities of their Country, you will at last be unanimous in pursuing your true Interest, and not delay seeking it in the paternal Clemency of our lawful Sovereign.

I had finished these Remarks of mine, in which I flatter my self that I have thoroughly laid open all the false Representations in the Paper father'd on the Court of *Turin*, when there came to my Hands a Copy of a pretended Letter published under the Name of her Imperial Majesty Queen of *Hungary*, bearing Date the third of *January* 1746, lately dispersed by the Enemies of the Publick, to impose on the good Faith of the People of *Corsica* a new Deceit by the Invention of a second imaginary Manifesto under the revered Title of the Court of *Vien-*
na; but as this last Paper exactly corresponds in the Diction, in the Sentiments, and in the Views of that we have hitherto spoken, so the same Reflections being applicable to both, I look upon a direct Answer to this latter, superfluous, and by so much the more so, as the known Integrity of her said Imperial and Royal Majesty leaves no room to doubt,
that

that she cannot have entered into Schemes so contrary to her Glory, and to the generous Maxims of her august Father, whose Forces in late Years were seen engaged to support the just Rights of the Republick, and to appease the Troubles of this Kingdom,

Balagna, March 2d, 1746.

A PROCLAMATION publish'd at *Genoa*, relating to the present Rebellion in *Corfica*.

Doge, Governors and Procurators, of the Most Serene Republick of *Genoa*:

THERE have been lately disperfed in our Kingdom of *Corfica*, and in many other Parts of *Italy*, Copies of pretended Letters Patent; the first of these bears Date the 2d of *October* 1745, published in the Name of his Majesty the King of *Sardinia*, subscribed CHARLES EMANUEL, and counter-signed *Carretto di Gorazegno*; the second is of the third of *January* 1746,

attributed to her Imperial *Roman* Majesty the Queen of *Hungary*, sign'd MARIA THERESA, and counter-sign'd *Christopher Bartesteim*.

Both the one and the other of these Pieces are farced with a Series of inconsistent Assertions, designed to deceive the People of our said Kingdom, to seduce them from that Obedience and Allegiance which they owe to us, and to instigate them to Rebellion, they not only promise them Protection and Succour, but also throw out indecent Invectives against our supreme Government, and by a feigned insidious Compassion for the pretended Grievances of the *Corficans*, aim again to overturn that Peace and Tranquillity at present re-established in Consequence of our paternal Care, and of the late Privileges, which we of our Clemency have granted to those our Subjects.

The Diction of these Letters is so unusual, and their Tendency so scandalous, to all who consider them, that as we could not discover in these Pieces the Stile of any *European* Court, so we waited in Expectation that his *Sardinian* Majesty would of himself have supplied that Silence which we have hitherto industriously observed; in the same Manner we ought to be perswaded that the Court of *Vienna* will assuredly never
suffer

suffer the Affront offered to her Dignity without an adequate Resentment: And that both the one and the other Court will endeavour to repair the Injury done them by such Libels, as prejudicial to their Honour, as dissonant from those decent Measures and Regard, which are commonly kept up among even declared Enemies.

We could not but remark, though not without our great Surprize, that the Rebel *Dominico Rivarola* being permitted in the Year 1744 to raise a Regiment of our Subjects for the Service of the King of *Sardinia*, very soon employed divers Means, even from that Time, to corrupt the Loyalty of our Subjects, and he himself returning to *Corfica* in *October* last, with some of his Accomplices, has had the Front, and even now dares to interweave in their enormous Crimes, the Consent, nay, and Approbation of his *Sardinian* Majesty, and of his Allies; but as we could not on our Side form an Idea, that Princes so worthy of Veneration, could any way countenance Systems so contrary to the most sacred Rights of Nations; we have from thence been equally averse from suspecting that they would give the Sanction of their Royal Names to the Promulgation of unheard of Edicts, and protect Transactions of so pernicious Example.

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Much less ought the said two Courts to be taxed with the invented Pretences contained in the before-mentioned Letters, endeavouring to either blemish the Honour of our Conduct with relation to the Neutrality we so religiously professed, and have observed, or too falsely tax our Government with Sentiments of Aversion and Envy, entirely averse from our known Moderation: Or, lastly, to a sinister Turn to the just and necessary Measure of our uniting a Body of our Troops, and a Train of our Artillery to those of the Crowns of *Spain, France* and *Naples*: While on the one Hand, the Proofs we have given of our impartial Behaviour in the Course of the present War, are incontestable, and apparent to the whole World, but more particularly with regard to his *Sardinian* Majesty and his Allies; whether in the repeated Passages granted to their Troops, whether in the opportune Indulgences found in our Ports, and throughout our Dominion, whether in the Passage granted for all sorts of Provision and Ammunition; or lastly, in whatever Opportunity offered for their Advantage: So on the other hand, it is not credible that the aforesaid Courts after having such constant Experience and incessant Attachment to them, which our Republick has demonstrated, can now possibly look upon our necessary
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Accord, with the said three Crowns as the pretended Hatred and Animosity: Our Resolution in this Point being even more than it is necessary justified to the whole World, by the indispensable Necessity we were under, to defend our Liberties and State from the Injuries, and the grievous Prejudices to which we found ourselves exposed, not only by recalling to Mind the five Towns ravished from us, in the Preliminaries of *Vienna*, but also by the new and unjust Resolution to spoil us in the Treaty of *Worms*.

The Sentiments of paternal Affection which we have shewn to our Subjects of *Corfica*, the sincere Faith with which we have inviolably kept our Promises to them, and that particular Goodness of which we have given the most assured Proofs, sufficiently justify us to God and to our own Consciences with regard to the Uprightness of our Intentions, and the Equity of our Conduct; and we cou'd instance not only from the publick Records of our late Concessions, which we generously made to those our Subjects in 1742 and 1744, whence it evidently appears how much has been done by us, who have faithfully made good, and remarkably fulfilled those Acts of Grace which we had formerly granted them by the Interposition, and under the Guarantee

of the late Emperor *Charles* the VI. and of the most *Christian* King. But farther, it would be very easy for us to refer to a long Detail of Facts incontestable, to demonstrate how groundless are the Calumnies advanced, as to those Particulars, against our Government, in the said Letters, were we not sensible such a Discussion is as little necessary as it little appertains to the Author of the said Edicts to erect himself a Judge in these Affairs.

As we are but too justly touched by the Reflection on the great Mischiefs and Dangers into which the Malice of others endeavours to make our Subjects of *Corfica* relapse, rationally perswaded that the said Letters Patent by no means came from either the Courts of *Vienna*, or from that of *Turin*, but esteem them the pure Invention of a turbulent Spirit, and malign Intention, which has had the Boldness in the said Libels to affront the venerable Names of her Imperial Majesty, and of the King of *Sardinia*, we therefore in the first Place by virtue of these Presents will and ordain the said Letters of the 2d of *October* 1745, and of the 3d of *January* 1746, to be looked upon as openly intended to cause and excite in our said Kingdom new Troubles and Commotions, and that no Credit be given to their Contents.

We

We forbid all and every Individual of our Subjects under such Penalty as we shall deem proper, to keep by them, or to distribute the said Copies either in Print or Manuscript, and we enjoin all our respective Governors to suppress them. We charge our Subjects of *Corfica* from hence forward, if they regard their Duty, their Honour, and the Quiet of their Country, to exactly comply with that Obedience and Allegiance which is due to us from them. We exhort them to reflect how fallacious in the End, these imaginary Promises and Succours offered, must prove, and to weigh them against the deserved Effects of our just Indignation, and that of those Powers, who generously engage themselves in the Preservation of our State; and we earnestly admonish them to consider the dismal Consequences to which they will expose themselves, if by failing in the Duty of good and loyal Subjects they again render themselves unworthy of our late Condescensions. Lastly, such of our said Subjects who in the present Conjunction have already given, and shall give sincere and real Proofs of their Zeal and Affection, by vigorously opposing the iniquitous

quitous Designs of the Disturbers of the publick Tranquillity, we assure them of our special Protection, and promise them our efficacious Succour: And as on our Side we shall not fail to assuredly contribute every Mean that depends on us towards the Happiness and Security of our said Kingdom, so we trust that a Point of so great Justice, and so much their Interest will be generally pursued by those our Subjects; and to the End that these our Sentiments may come to the Knowledge of our said People, we have ordered that these Presents should be dispatched and published under our Common Seal, and subscribed by our Secretary of State. Given at our Royal Palace, 20th February, 1746.

Gio. Battista Piccaluga, Secretary of State.

Declaration

*Declaration of the King of France
in Favour of such Corsicans as
are Loyal to the Republick of
Genoa, and against such of them
as endeavour to shake off their Al-
legiance.*

April 20, 1746.

TIS doubtless the Surprize of all *Europe*, that they have read the Declarations both of the Queen of *Hungary* and of the King of *Sardinia*, which promised their Assistance to the Rebels of the Island of *Corsica*.

It is self-evident that these two Powers, in fomenting the Rebellion of these Islanders, against their lawful Sovereign, with whom they are not in War, have infringed the Laws of common Justice.

That Regard which the Queen of *Hungary* owes to the Memory of her Father the late Emperor, is an additional Enhancement of the Irregularity of this Enterprize, of itself detestable.

His Majesty and the Emperor *Charles* the VIth, engaged in Concert to maintain the Republick of *Genoa* in their Possession of the Kingdom of *Corsica*, and a Peace was afterwards re-establish'd in that Island,

Island under the Mediation of these two Monarchs : In a Word, in 1738 their Majesties guaranty'd the Amnesty and the Regulations which were then enacted by the Republick in Favour of the *Corficans*.

This Consideration alone ought to have prevented instead of encouraged the Rebellion ; but all natural, rational, and equitable Considerations are put to silence, when Resentment and Revenge are to be gratified.

His Majesty, far from being influenced by such Maxims, never treated those Powers who have furnished the Queen of *Hungary* with Supplies against him, as declared Enemies ; whereas the Powers at War with his Majesty have committed the most illegal Outrages against the *Genoese*, for no other Reason, but that of their being his Allies, and Auxiliaries of his Majesty's Allies.

This single Circumstance is a Motive which ought to engage his Majesty more strongly, to give the Loyal *Corficans* fresh Assurances of his Protection and Favour, on the present Occasion, and to assist the Republick to compel such to return to their Allegiance, who seduced, or stirr'd up by the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin*, have dared to cast it off, and whom, for that Reason, his Majesty looks upon, as having forfeited

all those Favours and Privileges which he had guaranty'd.

It is with this View, that his Mjesty declares his Resolution, to maintain the lawful Authority of the Republick of *Genoa*, and to contribute with all possible Expedition and Efficacy, to restore by all proper Methods, Quiet, Order, and Subordination in the Island of *Corfica*. His Majesty's sincere Attachment to his Allies, his Moderation and incessant Desire of pacifying instead of multiplying the Troubles of *Europe*, are the solid Basis of that Confidence, which the tractable *Corficans* who have returned to their Duty, ought to place in the Equity and Uprightness of his Intentions; his Throne shall ever be a secure Azyle to all Powers in league with him, whose Rights and Prerogatives shall be invaded.

F I N I S.



all those Favours and Privileges which he
 had granted. It is with this View, that his Majesty
 declares his Resolution, to maintain the
 lawful Authority of the Parliament of Great
 Britain, and to contribute with all possible
 Expedition and Efficiency, to restore by all
 proper Methods, Order, and Sub-
 ordination in the Island of Corsica. His
 Majesty's sincere Attachment to his Allies,
 his most constant Desire of pre-
 serving unshaken the Tranquillity
 of France, and the Unity of that Con-
 federacy, which is the common Interest
 of Europe, have induced him to
 place in the Equity and Uprightness of
 his Intentions; his Majesty shall ever
 be a secure Asyle to all Powers in league
 with him, whose Rights and Privileges
 shall be invaded.



F I M I E

